

seems then that Dorr could not have been contending for the right of suffrage only, and the conclusion is rendered more certain by the fact that the local authorities of the State were accomplishing the requisite changes at the time of the rebellious movements of Dorr and his party, when it was well known that the freehold qualification would not exist in the constitution to be prepared by the

U. S. Supreme Court a writ of error in his case, which will be perfected and placed out of doubt. In the late August, however we noticed a paragraph headed "Society of Temperance" addressed to Mr. Dorr, stating to him that "he was ignorant of the fact that such an institution was in existence here."

Heaven will that he, which wipes the dark stains and black stripes of Millerism from the Nation, will be HEARD. In the Senate, a number of petitions

and the rebel Dorr, immediately commenced preparations for taking possession of them. He made every preparation for war, and compelled the citizens of Rhode Island to arm themselves in defence of the laws of the State. So threatening and formidable was the rebellion, that the government of the U. States, deemed it necessary to put itself in readiness to defend the State against the lawless violence of the insurgent Dorr and his party. The rebel forces of Dorr were unable to cope with the more formidable bands of the legitimate government; and fortunately before the affair came to the issue of blood, Dorr fled, after giving orders to his men, which they did not dare to obey, and the execution of which Dorr himself was too cowardly to witness. The rebellion here ended, for which Dorr is now confined in prison. His Locofoco brethren have endeavored to make political capital of his confinement, and they even contend that the Traitor was justifiable in the course he pursued.

But these same men, who have denounced the government of Rhode Island so severely for his imprisonment, tell us that it is not right to interfere with Slavery, because it is established by law—that it is better free colored citizens of the North should be imprisoned at the South, for no other crime, than the darkness of their skins, and for want of proof that they are free men, or means to pay the cost of their imprisonment, be sold into perpetual bondage, than to allow the law to be violated. Then if it is so important that the law should be observed, that violating it, though unconscious of doing the slightest wrong, should be sold into perpetual slavery for the offence, should not Thomas W. Dorr be punished, who has endeavored to usurp the government of his native State by force of arms? Dorr wilfully broke an inviolable law, and thus undermined the government of the State of Rhode Island, and he is now receiving just punishment for the offence. The Legislature of Rhode Island has recently passed an act liberating him upon his taking the oath of allegiance to the State. Every Loca but two in the House and three in the Senate, voted against his liberation. But why did his political friends oppose the Act? Because they desire him to remain in confinement. They have no real sympathy for him, and would willingly sacrifice his happiness for political purposes. At first, they raised the cry that it would be too humbling to his pride to take the oath of allegiance; but they have now found a substitute for that excuse, which is that the laws of Rhode Island are such, that if liberated, he cannot enjoy all the privileges of an innocent citizen. But by good behaviour after liberation, he might soon be restored to all these privileges. Considering the benevolence of Dorr's crime, pardon is offered him upon reasonable terms.

MAINE ANNEXATION.—A petition has been presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Severance from a number of respectable citizens of Maine, praying for the re-annexation of the Province of New Brunswick to the United States.

Hon. B. F. Hallett, as counsel for T. W. Dorr, has succeeded in obtaining from the

at once. Can you lay your money out to better advantage?

PERNICOUS FRUITS OF MILLERISM.

MR. EDITOR,—It is truly heart rending to witness the ruinous effects of this wild enthusiasm. Its deluded votaries are really objects of pity, and we fear soon will be of charity. We are astonished in view of the absurdities into which the followers of Mr. Miller and his conjurers have fallen and warned of the danger of trusting in man, departing from the plain doctrines of the Bible, "giving heed to seducing spirits" or following the vagaries of wild imagination. During a few weeks past, the moral and religious portions of our community have been disgusted by witnessing the irreligious proceedings of a portion of these deluded people (most of whom we are happy to say were from other towns)—or hearing reports coming from their place of resort. It does really appear that they have lost all sense of propriety—that reason has given place to the strongest delusions—that they are to come out from all restraint—all rules of decency and respectability, regarding neither the laws of man nor God. I dare not attempt a description of their conduct—their unholy proceedings—their solemn mockery of sacred things—their idolatrous worship—their secret meetings—their pretended divine messages, requiring literal abandonment of houses and lands; fathers and mothers, wives and children. Modesty forbids it. How are those fallen who were expecting to rise with pure celestial beings to participate in the pursuits and enjoyments of a holy land! Should they ineb longer pursue their untreasonable course it requires no prophet to see them in want of property now wasted, destitute and suffering. If not inmates of poor houses and prisons. When a few years have passed children must blush and seem while unwelcome thoughts of parents' follies rise up in their minds. Evil spirits may rejoice in their triumphs over poor fallen men; but could angels weep, their tears must moisten their heavenly eyes, as they behold the awful ravages of Millerism. Were not the gentle spirits of the apostles and faithful defenders of the sacred truths of the gospel beyond the regions of misery, pain and grief, while their "earthly houses" quietly rest in their peaceful graves, they must mourn and lament the strange perditions of God's word and pollutions of the holy ordinances of his house. Had not the Lord of glory experienced the temptation of Satan upon the Cross, his blood must swell with grief, his heart be pained, and his person crimsoned with tears of blood, as he looks with displeasure upon those assuming his name and office, pretending to hold commissions under the Prince of Life, but winking the weapons of death, bringing shame and disgrace upon His most holy cause. A day of re-acting on Earth and in

Attorney General.

The presentation of this order elicited considerable debate. The order was passed, yeas 70, nays 27. Adj.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In the Senate Mr. Benton introduced his bill for the annexation of Texas. Refused to refer to committee on Foreign Relations, and laid over, as Mr. B. desired.

The Post Office bill was considered until adjournment.

In the House, the Land bill and Indian appropriation bill were considered Feb. 6.

In the Senate, the Postage bill was taken up, and so amended as to establish a uniform rate of postage at five cents. It was carried by a vote of 32 to 44. The franking privilege is abolished, and the clause prohibiting Private Expresses struck out. The bill will pass in this form, if at all.

In the House the subject under debate was the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Giddings made some remarks upon a provision of the bill which looked to the payment for the use of the service for slaves. This led to an excited, personal and really disgraceful debate and a threat and insult by Mr. Black of Georgia. Mr. G. was called and decided.

Feb. 7.—The proceedings of Congress on Friday were unimportant.

On Saturday the Post Office bill, amended, was taken up by the Senate and passed by the strong vote of 55 to 12.

Feb. 11.—In the House, Resolutions from the Legislature of Maine were presented and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Morse of Maine offered an amendment as a proviso, that Eliza Smith, by Delegates chosen by the people, modify her Constitution to state that part which prevents the liberation of slaves and the ingress of colored people into the Territory.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, objected to these exceptions taken to the Constitution adopted by the people.

A motion was made that the Committee rise—76 in the affirmative, 76 in the negative. The Chair voted in the affirmative and the Committee rose.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that a bill relating to Territorial affairs be made the special order for Thursday next.

Pending this motion the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of some unimportant business, a conversation was commenced by the House, and Senate for the purpose of canvassing the votes for President. After the usual formalities, the vote was declared—for James K. Polk, 170, and